NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF HASSAU AND FULTON STE

TERMS, cash in advance.

THE DALLY HERALD, 2 come per copy, \$7 per annum.

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Senterday, at \$5\(\) conte or copy or \$8 per annum, the European addion. \$4 per annum, to any part of Great Britain, or \$5 to any part of the Continues, both to making posture.

AMDREMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-Fourteenth street-Italian Opera BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway-Land Me Five Shin Lings X L, the Female Forty Trieves, or Fairy Fill SUSTRES-DARRY O'DONNELL

RIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway - Young HENGLER ON THE FIGHT ROPE-LES ABELLES MARCIN.

BOWERT THRATRE, BOWERY-DEVIL'S RLIXIR-BORING

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Juney Lind-The Young Actions Anny Slare, the Inion Diamond. WALLACK'S THEATHE Broadway-RENT DAY-LOVE

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-MARKER SHOADWAY VARIETIES, 62 Broadway-THE MAIAD BUREN, BY THE WOOD & MARRIE IUVERILE COMEDIANS.

COOD'S MINSTERLS, 444 Prondway Bringrian Min-BEFIRE HALL, 506 Broadway-Tableaus by the Cele-DUSSKLDORF GALLERY, 497 Broadway-Valuable

New York, Monday, May 19, 1856.

Mails for Europe. NEWYORE EERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Conard mall steamship America, Capt. Wickman The European mails will close in this city at a quarter to two e'clock to morrow afternoon.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be pub ished at ten o'clock in the morning. Single copies, m wrappers, sixpence. tions and advertisements f rany edition of the

NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places

Lewbox—Am. & Earopean Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill.
Pikis— do. 8 Piace de la Bourse. Livercon— do. do. 7 Rumford street. The contents of the European edition of the HERALD

-II -bre is the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and to the hour o

Mails for the Pacific. THE NEW YORK HERALD—CALIFORNIA EDITION.
The United States mail steamship George Law, Captain Herndor, will leave this port to-morrow-afternoon, at

two o'clock, for Aspinwall. The mails for California and other parts of the Pacific ■ 11 close at one o'clock.

The New York WERKLY HERALD-California edition containing the latest intelligence from all parts of the wor d, will be published at eleven o'clock in the morning Bingle copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence agents will please send in their orders as early as pos

The dews.

In another column will be found an interesting letter from our Aspinwall correspondent, giving further details in connection with the late outrages at Panama. He states that the natives are now thoroughly alarmed, and regard every movement of the Americans with distrust and suspicion. The arrival of the St. Marys, and the hostile appearance of her broadside within a mile of the town tend to increase their uneasiness. Capt. Bailey has taken the most efficient measures to protect the passengers of American vessels debarking at that port. It is reported that at the first hostile demonstra tion against Panama, an organized body of the natives intend to proceed direct to Aspinwall to fire the town and re-enact the terrible scenes of the 15th. Our correspondent asserts, though we can hardly credit the statement, that several hundred muskets lately arrived from Jamaica, and that the English authorities there have secretly expressed their sympathy with those of New Granada. curious statements will also be found in this letter regarding the recent movements of British agents in Central America.

Our Lecompton (Kansas) correspondent writes us that great excitement prevails in the Territory. The conduct of the abolitionists, under the lead o Robinson, Reeder and company, has been such as to arouse the law and order men to some definite action. The people of Lawrence have resolutely retused to give up those against whom there are wa rants out for crimes of any sort. Robinson declares that no more arrests should be made under the Territorial laws in Lawrence. The indignation meet ings are mere blinds to deceive the investigating committee, who, despite the laws of evidence, are pursuing a steady course of listening to every man who ever heard anything. Reeder and Robinson have it all their own way. The former takes every witness aside, arranges his testimony, and then brings him before the committee. At Lawrence General Whitfield could examine no wit nesses of his own, as it was dangerous for any pro slavery man to remain there over night. One of the abolition party, failing to give the testimony expected of him, was shot in the leg by way of warning to others. The committee were at Tecumseh, about ten miles from Lecompton, when our last advices left. Judge Lecompte was holding his District Court at Lecompton. Six of the mer who refused to assist Sheriff Jones to arrest Woods and others, were to be tried, and it was expected would be severely punished.

Our San Francisco correspondent writes to us that Bhuddism has been formally inaugurated on American soil. After many disappointments, the Chinese population of that city have imported a wooden god and all the paraphernalia of their wor ship for the purpose, and erected them as a perma nent institution in its midst. The festival, as it wa called, commenced on the 4th, and was continued to the 8th, occupying five days. The edifice in which it was held was erected in 1853, and is situated in Pine street. It is of a singular style of architecture, the entrance being through narrow and devieus passages, having on each side high walls. A general invitation was extended to the people of San Francisco, through the press, to visit the building, and all who availed themselves of it were treated with politeness. Great complaints were be ing made about the continued existence of gambling houses in San Francisco, in defiance of the laws passed for their suppression. In that part of their report which refers to the County Hospital, the Grand Jury give a direct contradiction to the recent charges brought against the Sisters of Mercy. Claims against Adams & Co. for over half a million of dollars have been presented to Mr. Grant, the referee. Before the time allotted expires more will be added, which will bring the dividend to rather a small figure.

We have letters from our correspondents in Ha vans to the 12th inst. The captain and officers of the ill-fated Fernando el Catolico were in the Navy Yard, awaiting their trial, which it was expected would take place in a few days. Vigorous efforts were being made by government to arrest the "Asturiano," a famous bandit, who had signalized himself by a long series of robberies and assassinations but without effect. A Capitan del Partido of the village of Madraga, who was engaged in hunting him up, was shot dead by two guajiros who accom panied him, and who, it appears, tormed part of the band of the robber chief. The Durio de la Marina, in a recent article on the Panama outrage, lays the whole blame of it on the Americans, and this to prove that such scenes can never occur un der a monarchical government. The French ship of war Penelope was still in the port. She brought over Tamariz and several other leaders in the Mexican revolution. There were to be great doings at Cardenas on the 19th, in celebration of the vic-2 ry obtained by the Spaniards over the filibusteros,

sanded by the unfortunate General Lopez The British brig-of-war Daring had left on a cruise to aid, as was believed, in the blockade of San Juan del Norte.

Letters from Matamoros, under date of the 30th ult., have been received. The Governor of the State arrived at that place on the 17th, from Tampico, and after a short stay returned to the latter town on his way to the capital, in order to do what he could there to promote the interests of his administration. He was accompanied by General Canales, a man not in very good odor with the population, and whose presence in his suite gave great offence. A committee had waited on his Excellency to induce him to declare Tampico a port of deposit, but the Governor declined to assume the responsibility saying that he would lay the matter before the general government. The annexation o Coahuila to Nuevo Leon had given Governor Vidaurri's enemies an opportunity of abusing him. He has contented himself in the way of reply with cointing to the flourishing condition of Nuevo Leon under his administration. No other State in the republic is certainly so well governed.

We have advices from Callao to the 12th ult. The revolutionary movement which had been anticipated for some time past had broken out at Arequipa, in Southern Peru. Ex-President Echinique had landed at that place, and after some little fighting had routed the authorities and gained a firm footing. It was probable that he would march at once to Limaand in the present excited state of public feeling it was believed that large numbers would join his on the way. The people were much prejudiced against the government, and were ready to follow any one in whom they could place confidence. So much had been expected from Castilla, and so little had been done, that his hest friends would in all likelihood desert him. Guano freight was rising, and there was a large in crease in the number of arrivals. Seamen's wages were lower than they had been for years, and de sertions had become less frequent. The American ship Dalmatia had been sold at the United States Consulate for \$2.500. The surviving coolies of the ill-fated cargo of the American ship Waverley had arrived in the bark Louisa, from Manilla. It was expected they would meet with a ready sale, as there were but few laborers in the market

We have news from Mexico to the 8th instant. A pardon to the participators in the Puebla revolt has been granted, with certain exceptions. Gen Gadsden had returned. Has he another treaty in his trunk?

The French steamship Barcelona, from Havre May 3, arrived at this port yesterday. She brought 123 passengers.

The value of foreign goods 'imported at the port of Boston for the week ending 16th inst. amounted to \$1.103.743.

The cotton market was more active on Saturday, with sales of 2,000 a 2,500 bales, and closed, if anything, with rather more buoyancy, although prices were somewhat irregular. Middling uplands were quoted at 10fc., while some holders demanded 103c. Flour continued stiff, especially for the better class of grades, with more doing. Sales of wheat were confined to common and middling fair lots, at unchanged prices. Corn was plenty and heavy; sound yellow was at 56c. a 57c., and prime Southern white sold at 60c. Pork was sold in moderate lots, at \$19 a \$19 122, and in small parcels at \$19 25 for mess; 1,000 bbls. sold for August delivery at \$17. Bacon, lard and cut meats were all firm. Sugars were steady, with sales of 430 a 500 hhds. Cuba, at prices given in another column. Coffee was quiet. Freights continued firm with a fair amount offering. To Liverpool 38,000 a 40,000 bushels wheat and corn were engaged in bulk and bags, at 51d. a 6d., and about 4,000 a 5,000 bbls. flour at 2s. 3d. a 2s. 6d.

The Presidential Campaign-The Elements In Active Fe

Our columns are garnished to-day with very copious and interesting chapter of newspaper extracts and correspondence on the Presidential campaign, prepared expressly for the edification of the readers of the HERALD, irrespective of sect, section or party. This compilation, considering that we are within two weeks of the great Cincinnati democratic juggler's convention, will be found at this crisis particularly refreshing and interesting.

We give, first, the history by the Albany Atlas and Argus of the democratic hard shell faction of this State, and their Know Nothing transgressions, iniquities and sins of the last two or three years. It is a "briet" of the case which would, in our opinion, operate to the expulsion of the "hards" from the seats of the elect at the national family Sanhedrim, but for the manifesto published yesterday of the soi disant radical democracy, and the contents of our despatch from Washington, stating that the Southern delegates were opposed to being made umpires in the local disputes of New York.

Next, our readers will perceive that our newspaper cotemporaries have very conflicting views of the relative strength of Messrs. Buchannan, Pierce, Hunter and Douglas at Cincinnati, and of the probable issue of the Con. vention. Some suppose that if Mr. Pierce felt assured of a reliable majority to begin with, he would not hesitate to enforce the abolition of the two-thirds rule. We are seriously of this opinion; but we also suspect that the New Hampshire candidate has discovered the secret that if there is a majority for him among the delegates for a commencement, it is but a complimentary majority, with a large moveable margin for the actual work of a nomination. In this exigency the two-thirds rule will, of course, continue to be the law; for though it may be fatal to the aspirant of the White House, it may also be rendered just as decisive against his most formidable rival, and thus

leave an opening for another trial in 1860. We see nothing in the present aspect o things to change our misgivings of these Cincinnati jugglers. With the same materials, most of the same aspirants, and the same jealousies among them that were developed in 1844, embittered to open and ruinous rebellion in 1848, and only aggravated by the attempted compromise upon Pierce in 1852, we can only look to the same result—the sinking of every conspicuous candidate, and the anointing of some obscure and inoffensive gentleman as the happily discovered "first choice" of the great democratic party. Or, more briefly, when the Kilkenny cats shall have devoured each other the small fry will step in and rule the roast. This is what we may expect from the Cincinnati jugglers and gamblers, but we shall bebelieve in better things when they come to

The Know Nothings throughout the North, wherever they have held a State Council, have virtually declared for a fusion with the Seward abolition league, or they have been split into pieces upon the rock of niggerism, where so many other brave political barks have foundered and gone to the bottom. The proceedings of the disjointed American Order in Pennsylvania are only the same game of disruption and dissolution that was played in Massachusetts the other day. Our reporter account of the Edie free soil faction of the Know Nothings at Harrisburg shows that that active nigger worshipper, Col. Ford, of Onio.

bee been at his old tricks among the brethren of Pennsylvania.

In Virginia, on the contrary, the American party, at their State Convention, as will be seen frem our correspondent's corious report, had a very good and hopeful time of it. Toe Hen. A. H. H. Stuart, President Fillmore's Se cretary of the Interior, presented a clean bill for the positive election of Mr. Fillmore by a majority of eleven of the whole electoral vote of the Union-giving him the following States, to wit:- Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri, (here he begins to scatter.) Califernia, Delaware, Texas and Florida. The strangest part of all is, in speaking for the American party of Virginia at their State Convention, that Mr. Stuart should have left out "the Old Dominion" from his catalogue. Perhaps, however, had he ventured so far, his listeners would have had their misgivings concerning New York and Pennsylvania. Good rule, that, in travelling a doubtful road to halt at the first lodging place for the night.

Lastly, in behalf of the anti-shvery territorial programme of the Seward Nigger Worshippers' Holy Alliance, we have a brief letter from Indee McLean, of Ohio, tone of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,) to Gen. Cass, defining the Judge's position on the question of elavery in the Territories. The decree of the learned Judge amounts to this:-First. That freedom is the natural condition of the Territories. Second. That Congress has no power to introduce slavery into them. Third, That the territorial governments, being subject to Congress, cannot do that which their master has no power to do. Fourth, That Congress, on the other hand, may as a police regulation interdict the introduction of slavery into any Territory. This opinion of the studite Judge is almost as unanswerable as the statement of the case of the Kentucky lawyer, who said, . When my client borrowed the iron pot aforesaid it had a hole in it; when she returned the pot it was sound; and thirdly, may it please the court, she never had the pet at all." therefore, turn Judge McLean over to the Philadelphia Sewardite Fusion Convention. Perhaps they may think his letter broad enough and strong enough for their nomination -per-

hars not. The Cincinnati democratic jugglers and gamblers will open the ball. Possibly they may astonish the country with their self-sacrificing magnanimity; but the charces are in favor of a small potato, or a regular Tammany Hall row and explosion. In the interval we shall keep our readers advised of the passing changes in the scenery. Read our chapter of this morning.

MR. CRAMPTON AND CENTRAL AMERICA-SOME-THING TO TALK ABOUT-NOTHING TO FIGHT ABOUT. -Our special despatch, published yesterday. notified the public, now a little anxious, of the postponement of Mr. Crampton's dismissal for a day or two. That item was perfectly authentic; but the country has become so accustomed to the "dissolving views" of the present Cabinet that it will not be believed that Mr. Crampton will be dismissed until the deed is done.

To send Mr. Crampton home is nothing. It is not a war measure; it is a peace movement. It will be the removal of the everlasting enlistment difficulty from the two troublesome negotiators, Palmerston and Marcy. The people of England care nothing for it; we care nothing for it. It is a matter of police with us, just like any other violation of our laws. Mr. Crampton gotten out of the way and the laws have been vindicated. England cannot recall him, because he only obeyed orders; we can dismiss him; and it is probable that the true men in England sincerely desire that it may be done. There are some nervous and weak people who have confounded such a proceeding th offensive and warlike mea great folly-there is not a speck of war in it. It amounts to nothing but an act of our own internal administration, with which England has no concern. We send her agent home. saying to her Majesty, Mr. Crampton has violated our laws, and in doing so in a government solely of laws, his example cannot be tolerated; we, therefore, send him back to you. What we do is to protect ourselves, to execute our statutes, and to preserve the integrity of cur institutions. There is no war in this; it is food for silly alarmists; that is all.

Again : The Belize colony is another affair which is said to threaten war. If so, will somebody tell us how it is to come about? England disputes with us on the Clayton treaty; but she offers to refer the matter to an umpire of our own choosing. War, then, must come of our declaration by Congress; for if resorted to, it must be to dislodge Great Britain in the Belize. That declaration must be made after we shall have rejected the proffer ed arbitration. Now there is such a thing as an absurdity; at least there is with those who express fears of a war on such a basis. Nothing can be more silly-nothing more preposterous. Even Marcy and Palmerston, who have been playing for the stakes, have never thought of war. They are annoying tricksters and selfish bunglers, but they know that no

harm will come of the dispute. We have just witnessed the termination of the great Russian war. The protocols of the Conference at Paris we have already published. They bespeak peace to the world. They write the history of the last war. They tell the story of that agency in settling disputes, and proclaim to mankind that it is a murderous process at best, doing endless injury-doing nobody any good. The Paris Conference has become the underwriters of nations, assuring peace, and inaugurating the reign of industry throughout the world for many years to comeperhaps for ever. Ships and railroads are to take the place of forts, and internal commerce s to unite the nations into one great social family, and to give the law to their political intercourse. Political revulsions in the domestic concerns of nations will be, doubtless, of frequent recurrence; but such things only indicate the progress of the people in matters of local government—the gradual encroachment of the popular upon the aristocratic power of

We have no serious dispute with Englandnothing to estrange the two nations from each other-certainly nothing to quarrel about. In the Crampton and Belize matters there does not appear to be a point of possible collision.

NICARAGUA AFFAIRS .- Among the arrivals in town on Saturday was Col. Parker H. French. He visits New York on business connected with Nicaragua, and stops, we believe, at the St. Nicholas. We understand that Col. French is to be invited to speak at the mass meeting

to be held some time this week, to take into consideration the affairs of Nicaragua Aid is already proffered largely here and elsewhere for General Walker, and it is thought that in addition to the "small supplies," a loan for balf a million of dollars will be effected for the benefit of manifest destiny.

THE CITY CHAMBERLAIN .- We understand that the Mayor will make the appointment of City Chamberlain, in place of Robert Kelly, deceased, in a few days, and that as a condition of the appointment he will require that the deposit bank shall allow interest upon the balance in bank to the credit of the city.

He has twice recommended the Common Council to pass an ordinance fixing a rate of interest for the amount on deposit with the bank in which the City Chamberlain allows the account to be placed, and which at times is very large, amounting to almost two millions of dollars, but like many other important measures he has proposed, did not receive the consideration of that body. The equity, practicability and importance of this course is so apparent that it is a matter of surprise that the city fathers did not long ago adopt it.

No interest has ever been paid into the city treasury from this source, and the Mayor, it appears, is determined to assume the responsibility, and make a positive requirement from the person appointed as City Chamberlain, connected with the greater one of the absolute security of the deposits, that a just rate of in terest should be received by the city. The city is obliged to pay interest when using the funds of individuals, and it should receive interest from those who have the use of its

The State derives a large revenue from interest on its canal receipts, and there can be no good reason why the city should not be placed on a similar footing.

SHALL THE UNITED STATES DEBT BE REDEEMED? -A petition has been sent to Senator Fish by Mr. McKissom, of this city, praying that the outstanding debt of the United States, contracted during the Revolutionary war, be redeemed in public land. It seems that, notwithstanding the liberal provisions of Hamilton's act, quite a large portion of the continental money still remains unredeemed. At the time of Hamilton's great report, in 1790, the total debt of the United States, including interest, amounted to \$54,124,464; and the State debts, which were assumed, to about twentyfive millions more, making in all in round numbers eighty millions. No such sum was ever paid by the United States Treasury. Much of the continental money was destroyed and lost Some was hoarded and lost sight of. Some was locked up in trusts and pledged. A portion was no doubt withheld by patriotic citizens, unwilling to add to the embarrassment of the government. Some was retained as relica. Altogether, from these various sources, a considerable amount escaped the beneficial provisions of the bill, and now remains unpaid.

Mr. McKissom is ready to take land for two thousand dollars he has. The Secretary of the Treasury is no doubt prepared to show cause why this proposal should or should not be complied with. Whether it is or no, there can be no doubt these old evidences of indebtedness ought to be redeemed, in money or otherwise. as soon as possible. It does not comport with the honor of the United States that their unpaid promises to pay should be hawked about at auctions of curiosities.

TRE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

Interesting from Washington DON'S INTERPRETATION OF THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY—GOSSIP ABOUT THE BEAUTY. THE CASE OF MINISTER CHAMPTON-LORD CLAREN SSIP ABOUT THE PRESIDENCY-HOW PERSONAL OPINIONS OF THE CANDIDAT JOKE ABOUT BUCHANAN-MORE BACKING AND FILLING ABOUT CRAMPTON, ETC., ETC.
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1856.

My despatch of last evening proves to be strictly correct. Mr. Crampton's case comes up in Cabinet meeting to-morrow, when he will certainly be dismissed, although Mr. Marcy is decidedly opposed to such a course. The relations existing between Marcy and Crampton are o. the most friendly character. Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy's letter is very interesting. After a lengthy rehash of all his previous arguments to the case, Lord Clarendon, says:-"Therefore, her Ma. iesty's government concludes that it is not proven that there was any violation of, or any intention to violateany law of the United States." Mr. Sartiges, the French Minister, has volunteered an

opinion to the Executive, that if Mr. Crampton is disnissed, Mr. Dallas' dismissal will assuredly follow. This opinion I give for what it is worth. He says the British government will attribute the dismissal of their Minister to causes other than the enlistment difficulty, and will act accordingly.

Mr. Dallas writes that he is now in possession of an of-

ficial letter from Lord Clarendon to the British Parliament, in which his lordship gives the precise construc tion to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which is contended for by our government. Mr. D. says it is more conclusive than anything he has seen written on the subject. Mr. Dallas says, also, that things look most unpromising in London.

The President informed Mr. Buchanan to-day that he

desired to see him to-more with reference to the Crampton difficulty; therefore, he will not leave for Wheatland until Tuesday morning.

The Presidential discussions grow hotter and hotter

the time for the Cincinnati Convention draws near. A great deal of curiosity has been manifested about the ote of Virginia, and I have prepared the following statement from authentic data:-

Albemarie

et to be heard from. Buchanan's friends claim all but one there, giving him twenty-two of the thirty delegates. Pierce, Douglas, &c., &c. There is a report from Norfolk that Dr. Edwards and Cel. William B. Sands have been elected to represent that district. They go unpleaged. Resolutions favoring the nomination of James Buchanan for President were voted down.

This may be relied upon. Buchanan is strong in the

Virginia delegation, the opposition to him being split up n.w claim 120 votes to start with in the Convention. Pierce's friends claim 100. Douglas claims Vermont and all the North Western States except Michigan. A great many traps have been laid for Old Buck, but he seems to be quite equal to them, and so far has escaped

I hear that there have been some little confabs about the nomination. Buchanan says that when he was shroad he falt no particular interest in the result of the election. He supposed himself out of the ring. But low that he has returned and finds his friends entering into the matter se warmly, he does feel an interest in the matter. Douglas says that until lately he had no intention of running, and, indeed,

has no personal aspiration that way now. He had been told all along that the Nebraska bill was so unpopul that no person so closely identified with it as himself Mr. Pierce would have the sligh'est show. Now, how ever, when the democratic party intend to take up single issue and fight to win on it, Douglass says he thinks it a bard case if the man who introduced the bill should not have a chance. So be is "in the pool."

Mr. Pierce thinks that after the sacrifices he made, the first two years of his reign, for the abolitionists at the North, by giving all the offices to the Van Burenites. please the South, and the awful pult on his conscience caused by wri icg those Kansas messages, he deserves a second term. So he enters for the race.

It is now figured on several slates that the hard and soft delegations from New York are both to be add or both rejected. The Southern delegates say that they do not ful y comprehes d New York politics, and do not therefore, wish to act as empire in a local dispute. Their view is, that while the hards show a clean national ecord, the actts at the last election polled the mos votes who are anxious to remain in the party; also, bards are sadly tipged with Know Nothingiam.

There is a curious story affoat about B Webb. When Mr. Buchanan arrived in Washington he found a letter from Col. Webb, inviting him to diamer, as a re'urn, I suppose, for the courtesies received Webb when Buchanan was Minister in London. Mr Bucharan was to se'ec: the party, but Webb retained the privilege of inviting three or four persons. Mr. Buchanap accepted the invitation; but it happened that the President sent him an invitation for the same day. Of course, as in the case of the Queen against the Lord Mayor, he felt himself chi'ged to go to the President's. It turned out to be the luckies; thing in the world, for Buchanan would have met William H. Seward and Charles Sumper at Webb's dinner table.

Whether it was an arranged affair or not, it would have hilled Buchanan. It could have been telegraphed attended in Washington was with Webb, Seward and Sumper, and that he was hob nobbing with the worshippers. By the way, did you notice the leading article of the Courier and Enquirer of Friday last relative to Mr. Buchanan?

I learn this evening, that seventy thousand copies o Glancy Jones' speech, defending Mr. Buchanan, have been subscribed for by members of Congress. Marcoleta is getting up a protest against the free

tion of the Walker-Rivas government. I am told that he pitches into Marcy and Cushing awfully. The Crimean officers have not yet reported

Crampton's case comes before the Cabinet again to-day. Cass is preparing a speech vindicating the course of the administration in this matter.

THE PARTICIPANTS IN THE LATE BEVOLUTION PAR-DONED-RETURN OF GEN. GADSDEN.

BALTIMORE, May 18, 1856. New Orleans papers of Monday are at hand, containing dates from Mexico to the 8th inst. Comonfort had issued a decree granting a conditional pardon to all persons engaged in the late revolution, with the exception of those who, holding commission from the government, turned their arms in behalf of Haro. General Vega protested sgainst conditional pardons, as a violation of the terms of capitulation at Puebla, and was sent to Perote there-

Gen. Gadsden had arrived at New Orleans.

Markets.

PROVIDENCE, May 17, 1856.

Cotton rales for the week, 1,000 to 1,200 bales; prices unsettled. Wool market ateady, at unchanged rates; rales of the week, 68 900 pounds. Printing cloths—sales 48,400 pieces, stock light, prices firm.

THE BUGHES PRINTING TRIEGRAPH INSTRUMENT FINISH

ED .- We are gratified to learn that this wonderful invention bee, at last, received its finishing touch, and will be immediately placed upon the line between this city and Philacelphia. We are assured, upon undoubted authority, that the machines, so far as it has been possible to test them, through a coil of wire 100 miles in length, have realised the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hugher realised the most sanguine expectations of Mr. Hughes and his friends, and there appears to be no reason to doubt but that the invention will speedily work an entire revolution in telegraphing throughout the world. This invention may be called a printing press and telegraph instrument combined, for it prints all messages, in plain Roman capitals, with unerring correctness, and at an almost incredible rate of speed, averaging, in the ordinary despatch of business, from 20 000 to 25,000 letters per hour. The Hughes instrument clearly demonstrates the practicability of sending and receiving massages in opposite directions over the same wire at the same instant of time, and with the utmost asse, regurstity and certainty. It will contions over the same wire at the same instant of time, and with the utmost ease, regussity and certainty. It will consequently require but one wire and one operator, at any given point, to send and receive as much business as can be reassmitted by the aid of four or five operators, and an equal number of wires, under the Morse system. Another, equally important, peculiarity connected with the Hughes invention is the undoubted fact that it will work perfectly in very lorg circuits, and with unerring accuracy in all states of the atmosphere—neither mist, rain nor snow having any perceptible effect upon it. There'ore, at seasons when the Morre and House instruments are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fitty miles, there is at seasons when the Morse and House instruments are utterly powerless, even in circuits of fifty miles, there is every reason to believe that the Hughes instrument will work reliably in circuits of one or two thousand miles. The simplicity and curability of the new machine will compare favorably with the Morse, and it is vastly supe-rior, in these respects, to the House instrument. The governing principle of this invention is wholly dissipated. rior, in these respects, to the House instrument. The governing principle of this invention is wholly dissimilar to that of the Morse, House, and all other telegraph instruments, and, consequently, there can be no difficulty on the roore of the patent, which, we understand, has been sold for about \$125,000 or \$150,000 to the American Telegraph Company—a new association, having its head quarters in this city, but composed of gentlemen of the highest respectability, residue in different sections of the United States and the British North American Provinces, and of which it is sufficient to say, that Peter Cooper, Esq., is the President, and Wilson G. Hunt, Esq., Treasurer.

Legitimate Passports.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

MATOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 17, 1856. As the clerk in the Mayor's office who has more particular charge of the granting of passports, and who has been attached to that office for nearly twenty-five years, been attached to that office for nearly twenty live years,
I deem it my duly to notice a communication in the
HeralD of this day, from E.G. W. Butler, Jr., Secretary
of the United States Legation at Berlin, implicating the
way of doing that bunners by the Mayors of New York.
That gentleman states that it has been the custom of
this office to practise great abuses in the granting of
passports to persons not naturalized, and that any passport from the Mayors of this city is not recognised by the
government there.

port from the Mayors of this city is not recognised by the government there.

Now, the fast is that this office does not grant such passports as he describes, but has, at the solicitation of the applicant, stated officially that he has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, at the same time assuring him that we had no power to give him a passport which could secure to him any special privileges abroad—that they were to be procured only from the Department of State at Washington. Since Mayor Wood has been in office, no passport has been grented without this explanation having been given. It is scarcely worth while to add that the \$2 charged is in pursuance of law, for the attaching of the Mayorally seal, and that in all cases it goes into the city treasury. For the passport itself there has never been any charge whatever.

G. W. HINCHMAN.

Personal Intelligence.

Personal Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

From Havre, in the steamship Barcelona—Gustave Mosche, Feix Lanier, Jean Bewweller, Antoine Cottaux, Affred Haurand, Frederic Bemisg, George Dubois, M'ile Caroline Ebrau, Theodors Rousseaux, Philipe Talhaismer, M'ile Sarel Weili, M'ile Julis May, Bertrand Piot, Forume Chabner, William Mahn, M'ile Maris Mann, Alfred Boueber, M'ile Caroline Boucher, Alex Boucher, Andre Ross, Mme Maris Ross, M'ile Maris Mann, Alfred Boueber, M'ile Muse Boucher, Alex Boucher, Andre Ross, Mme Maris Ross, M'ile Maris Mann, Alfred Boucher, Wile Caroline Boucher, Alex Boucher, Andre Ross, Mme Marie Ross, M'ile Caroline Rennedy, Vincent Ballis, Mme Marie Aberle, John Hubscher, Joseph Barry, Mad Emina Maver, M'ile Caroline Kennedy, Vincent Ballis, Mme Marie Aberle, John Hubscher, Joseph Barry, Mad Emina Maver, M'ile Frederica Fresz Mille Pequepol d'Arusmont, Mille Pelagie, Mille Ciella Farbs, Mille Geneviere Mayongh, Mille Grace Gouyaquey, Mme Marie Boutrons, Islicier Wolf, Frederick Wolf, Mane Sephora Caen, Mille Caen, Leon Caen, Mille Babette Leyy, Moise Rikan, Abrahsm Ekan, Louis Spiellman, Mes Frab Spiellman, Mille Mathide Bjiellman, Paul Maver, Emmanuel Mayer, Christoan Koenig, Mille Madeletene Koenig, Nicolan Roenig, Mille Rosine Koenig, Chretten Koenig, Mille Madeletene Koenig, Nicolan Roenig, Mille Rosine Koenig, Mille Rosine Rosine Koenig, Mille Rosine Koe

Vaterno, Auguste Regnard, Sules Bertardis.

TO ARRIVE.

From New Orleans, in steamship Cahawba—Mrs E Ingrahem. Miss Ingraham. Miss M B Chambers, Miss Sarah Holmes, Mrs H D Medimis, Mrs John Thomas, Miss A Peters, Mrs Qarbut, Mrs Chandler, Mrs Woodle, Mrs Mountfort, daughter rid servant; Miss J Woodward, Mrs M J Boyd and sorvant; Mrs M Swain and sor; Miss B Blake. Win Wegg, lady, intant and servant; Mrs Allen. Miss J Oushing, A B Adams and lady: Mrs B Burton, Miss J Ohns n. Miss Woolsey. Mrs Foley, two children and servant; Mrs J D Bleeman. W B Conger lady, two children and servant; Mrs E M Wilbins, Mrs Gloson, child and servant; Mrs L C Budson, H Muller; T M Gurtis, R B hiepherd, B Mengleschin. J A Fersis, P Rivière. S W Johnson Capi Crockett, B Hottenboff, Capit H H Tarr, M F Scott, J Farnbein, J R Chandler, C F Fargent, S C Protira, J A Warner, J M Gahs, T G Barney, T W Phelps. We are intermed, also, that she has 100 passeogers sugaged at Havaus for New York.

for New York.

DEPARTURES.

For Liverpool, is the ship Iraac Webb—Samuchester N Y; H S Stepherd, James Glbson, Johngiand, Dr Charles Van Allen, Miss Catherine M Miss Hogad, Detrit, Mich., J Laidiaw, NY; John waubis, Wissonsin-and 94 in second cabin.

Dramatic and Susical Matters. Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne's complimentary benefit at Niblo's on Saturday, called together one of the great sures which New York always gives to its tavorites. Nearly three thousand tickets were sold; one thousand dollars were taken at the doors, and not an inch of standing room in the capacious then're was left unoccupied. The play was Mrs. Hayne's adaptation of "Camiile," and Southern press. At the end of the play Mrs. Hayne was

called out, and addressed the audience as follows:—

Ladies and Gentieren—It is with no ordinary emotions that I appear before you to actnowledge and thank you for the very flattering evidence of your approval of this, my tarewell appearance before a New York audience. When I think at the numerous occasions on which the same linduces has been extended to my efforts, my sense of obligation becomes doubly great, and as I attempt to express the deep facilities of my heart, I but too deeply feel how inadequate my words are to convey what I would wish to saw. I am about to bid you a lorg farewell; but I trust the time will one day come when I may renew an acquaintance which has so many pleasant recellections connected with it. Wherever I may go, and in however distant a land my tourse to my carry me, you may yest assured that the recollection of this parting hour will ever be cheriahed by me as or sof the brightest spots in the meanary of the past. With these feetings I bid you an affectionate-increwell.

Mrs. Hayne sails for California to morrow.

There were three full houses at the opera le which is almost a miracle. Maretzek is perfectly happy, of course, and does not intend to relinquish so good a thing at present. So we are to have "Lucia di Lammermoor" this evening, with La Grange in the principa rôle. We hope that the public will remember that this artist is shortly to leave us, and will embrace the present opportunity to hear her.

At the Broadway Theater a new piece is announced

for this evening, the thirty first night of the engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Sarney Williams. It is a burlesque called "XL, the Female Forty Thieves, or the Fairy Filiousters." In this piece we shall see ferty pretty girls, headed by Mrs. Barney Williams, one of the best bur-lesque actresses on any stage. The farce "Lend Me At Laura Keene's Varieties, "Diane" has been played six times, and "My Wife's Mirror" has reached its eighth

representation. The bill for this evening includes "The Marble Heart," presented by request, and "My Wife's Mirror." Miss Laura Keene and Mr. Jordan act in both plays. A new piece, from the clever pen of Br: ugham, is At Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Wallack will make his fif-

tieth appearance this season, and play Martin Heywood in the "Rent Day"—one of his pieces de resistance. On Tuesday Mr. Wallack takes his benefit, and makes his last appearance.
At Nielo's Garden, to-night, "Les Abielles," "Ma-

zu'm," and the extraordinary performances of Mr. Hen-gler. The rumor that M'ile Sarah Felix had leased this house for French plays was not quite correct. She intends to do so in the autumn of next year, and will visit Paris in the meantime to get a company.

At BURTON'S THEATRE, that cha ming actress, Miss

Agnes Robertson, commences an engagement, and plays in two of her peculiar pieces, "Andy Blake," and "The Young Actress." Mrs. C. Howard appears in the farce called "Jenny Lind." At the BOWERY THEATER, a new drama, "The Davil's

Elixir," is announced. Mr. Prior plays the principal part. Also, "Rosina Meadows," with Mrs. Prior as the

The MOUNTAINEER SINGERS (Béarnais) give a concertssisted by Miss Brainerd-at the Tabernacle, on Tuesday. They are exceedingly good.

BROOKLYN.—The Thespian Dramatic Association give their Manager, Mr. Widdicomb, a benefit this evening at the Museum. The bill is long and strong. Mme. La Grange, with Gotischa'k and others, gives a concert at the Athenseum on Tuesday.

DRAMATIC AUTHORS will find elsewhere an interesting

dvertisement from Mrs. Hough, a clever actress at sehed to Burton's theatre. The JUVENILE COMEDIANS appear at the Breadway Va-rieties this evening, in the "Naiad Queen." They do it

At Wood's MINETREIS, 444 Broadway, "Jocko" has made a great hit. He will be about again this evening. Mr. KELLER is doing a fine business with his tableaux civants, at 596 Breadway. No lover of the true and beautiful in art should fail to see them. Madame

lovarny fills up the waits with pretty ballads, prettily sung. Five new tableaux to-night Coroner's Inquests. SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—On Sa urday afternoon, Mr. Henry Eling, of the firm of Hayden, Eling & Sanders faucet manufacturers, No. 306 Pearl street, committed nicide at his place of business, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. The report of a pistol being heard ty the members of the firm, they proceeded to one of the upper lofts, from whence the sound proceeded, and there, o their horror and astonishment, they found Mr. Eling ying on the floor weltering in his blood, and in the last agonies of peath. Medical assistance was promptly pro-cured, but it was of no use, as deceased died in a few minutes after the fatal shot was fired. The ball penelodged in the substance of the brain, The skull was much shattered, and the brains were scattered about the floor in the immediate neighborhood of the body. It appeared from papers found on the person of the deceased that he was sed to commit suicide by dnancial embarrass-

that he was led to commit suicide by financial embarrassments. The Hamilton Insurance Company, he said, refused to pay him an insurance of \$2,500, which he had
on his stock when burned out, in Canal street, in December last. The refusal of the company to pay over the
above mentioned amount caused the deceased a great
deal of mentst suffering, and was the means of making,
his enter into reculations which proved faitures.
Thus it was that Mr. Fling, according to his
own statement, was led to the commission of such
a rash act. Deceased left a letter, dated "Saturdaymorning" directed to his wife, in which was enclosed
two checks for about \$600. In this note he gave as a
reason for committing suicide, the probability of his
becoming a lunatic in a very short time; and fearful
that such a catastrophe might fall upon him, he determined, while in a same state of mind, to put an end to
his existence by shooting. He also meationed the names
of some gent lemen whom he desired to become his
executors. Deceased lived in Poplar street, Brocklyn,
where he leaves a wife and one child to lament his untimely end. Coroner Hills held an inquest upon
the body of the deceased.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coronsr Hills held an inquest upon FOUND PROWNED .- Coroner Hills held an inqu

the body of an unknown man, who was found drowned at the foot of Clarkson street, North River. From some papers found on the person of deceased, it is supposed that his name was Henry Ehlers, a native of Denmark, but lately a resident of Rensselaer county, in this State. For further information all parties interested are requested to call at the Coroner's office, No. 37 Chambers street.

City Intelligence.

THE WEATHER was exceedingly pleasant yesterday. There was that delicious blending of the freshness of spring with the glow of early summer, that is so grateful and so rarely experienced. It was indeed "a bridal of the earth and sky," and New York had on its holiday of the last two weeks have left no unpleasant conse quences behind them, but, on the centrary, have had the effect of cousing the grass and foliage to grow most luxuriantly. For the first time this season, Hoboken was crowded to excess yesterday, and the ferry boats to Staten Island and other favorite summer resorts did an ex-cellent business in conveying pleasure seekers to cellent business in conveying pleasure seekers to greener spots than New York can afford. White hats, pants and vests were out in alarming profusion. Thoughtnew this season, very many of them gave a decided impression of the "light of other days." All New York was cut doors. Broadway and the avenues fairly swarmed with specimens of animated day goods, and a walk of a few blocks would give one a minty impression of a large quantity of shirt, and a certain portion of shawl, lace, feathers and illusion, with a small amount of fees and figure. Indeed, it was hard to tell which was the most valuable—the woman or her adornments. The laster was certainly the most conspicuous. Yesterday may be considered the inauguration of summer in New York, and right royally was it done. All hall to the season of fruit and flowers!

CONCERT FOR THE REGATTA CLUR.—There is to be a concert given this evening, at the Broadway Tabernaele, in aid of the Empire City Regatta Club—the proceeds to be devoted to the getting up of regating on New York waters. The programme includes the names of many well known artistes; and, as the tickets are only 25 cents, we confidently expect to see a good house, and hear of a hand-some return for a most commendable object.

DEAD BODY —The dead body of a man, apparently a 'longshoreman, has been laying in Whitehall slip since Saturday morning, awaiting the Coroner. It is very much decomposed.

A Voice of the Radical Democracy of New

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In your issue of yesterday I observe my name attached to a circular under the above caption. If I am the person meant, I beg leave to state that it was without my knowledge or consent, as I intend to support none but the democratic party and nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. By inserting this in your next issue, you will oblige, yours truly,

JOSEPH HILTON, M. D., 72 Market street.

ACCIDENTS ON BOARD THE MINNIE SHIPPER.-We ACCIDENTS ON BOARD THE MINNIE SHIPPER.—We learn by a private letter that a couple of accidents, one of them serious, happened on board the schooner Minnie Shiffer, bound for Niesragus. Before her departure, Capt. Henry, the second in command, fell from the vessel into the water, by which bis thigh was very badly injured. The doctor says it will take reveral weeks to effect his recovery. Another, a young man, a Cuban, we believe, was accidentally shot in the shoulder with a revolver by one of his comrades; his wound is not dangerous.—New Orleans Della, May 11.